		INFORMATION	REPORT			
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Background

1. The University mov [1954] located of Cluj, Rumania, was erected in 1906 during that period in history when this sector of Rumania was under the rele of the Austra-Hangarian ampire. From 1906 until the end of World War I this university functioned under the name of Franz Joseph University.

All the courses, the curriculum, the texts and the lectures were in the Hungarian language. The wast majority of the students who received a medical education at Franz Joseph University were of Hungarian origin.

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know as Transylvania was ceded to Rumania under the articles of the Treaty of Trianon. Once this sector became Rumanian, of course from Joseph University located at Clui, became the property of the Rumanian dovernment. One of the first acts of the Rumanian Covernment was the remaining of Franz Joseph University. The new rume, the Royal University of these was the Rumanian Rovernment acquired the university, several changes took place. Most notable of these was that Humanian texts. Eungarian reference books and Humanian personnel were excluded from further use. The Rumanian language, Rumanian texts. and Rumanian professors prevailed. The Rumanian Covernment did not refuse admittance to Rumanian students. In fact, it accepted students of various nationalities, but all were required to know the Rumanian language. (It must be borne in mind that Transylvania is populated primarily by three distinct linguistic and ethnic groups -- Rumanian, Humanian, and German.) When Humany ceded this university to Rumania, the personnel which had taught there until 1919 moved to Szeged, Humany, where they opened a new medical school and named it the Franz Joseph University.

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- In 1940 Transylvania was cut in half. The southern half of Transylvania with its industrial development was given to Rumania. The northern section, certainly less productive than the scutherny was given to Hungary. Since cluj was the capital of the northern territory, it reverted to the Hungarian Covernment. The Rumanian professors who had taught at this university from 1919 to 1940 and had renamed it the Royal University of Ferdinand I, were instructed by officials of the Axis powers to evacuate Cluj.
- 4. These professors, when evacuating the University of Clini removed most of the facilities, the texts and reference books.

 They were instructed, however, to beave sufficient.

 facilities at the university and vertices hospitals so that the Hungarians could practice medicine. The depart of Rumanian professors travelled 200 miles to the southeast and reic stedlet Sibul Rumania. In the meantime, the faculty from Frank' Joseph University at Pecs, Rungary returned to the Royal University of Kardinard I at Clun efter a twenty year absence. They, of course, reverted to the Hungarian language, Hungarian texts, and Hungarian methods. In fact they again renamed this installation the Frank Joseph University. From 1940 until November 1944 the Hungarians maintained the facilities and installation at 20 at Clun in a Hungarian fashion.
- In August 1944, en route to Budapest and Vienna, Soviet military authorities dispatched Soviet military detechments to Sibu, the medical school which had been established in 1940 by those Rumanian professors who were forced to evacuate the town and medical school at Cluj. This school had been in operation from 1940 to 1944. They had named the medical school "Viktor Babes". So far as I can recall, very little was accomplished at Viktor Babes medical school during those four years. There was, of course, a shortage of building materials, medical equipment, facilities, etc. The Soviet detachment which arrived at Viktor Babes instructed the medical personnel to go to Ola; from where Horganian medical personnel had retreated west into Hungary. Again the oniversity changed hands. Some few Hungarian professors, however, remained at Clud. Among them: Doutor Feszt, Doutor Papay, Doctor Vince, and others. These men were later instructed by Soviet authorities to leave Clud and were directed to go to Targu-Mures where they haid the foundation for the post-war medical school at Bolyai University. The Bolyai University and the medical school at Targu-Mures are one and the same./
- 6. When the Rumanian professors who had been at Sibu returned to Olujuhey renamed the university medical school the Facultates de Medicina Clujuliktor Babes after the famous Rumanian bedteriologiet.
- 7. Viktor Babes University, as previously mentioned, was created in 1940 at Sibu. It was definitely not constructed for Eugarian speaking Rumanians, but was the result of efforts of those Rumanian professors who left the Royal University of Ferdinard J.

 It was opened primarily as a Rumanian school for Rumanian

speaking students. So far as I know, no further effort was expended by the Rumanian Government to recreate Viktor Babes University at Sibu after 1945.

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